CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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ricultural Department.

e Cultivation of Low Lands.

oon as haying is over we must of preparing our bog meadows and low lands for English mowing.— ing is the first step in the process, all low grounds which can be d can be made to produce good h hay. Ditches should run parallel ach other whenever the ground will of it, because we may hereafter to introduce the plough when the eds to be again inverted, and it is sing to see how soon the most miry w can be made to bear up a team the roots of the cultivated grasses taken the place of the natural n.

Mode of Digging Ditches.

usually choose to dig our ditches three feet wide at the top, but they ot be so much as one foot wide bottom; and the sides should be sloped at an angel of forty-five s, giving them about the same s the roof of a modern barn. By g them in this shape the cultivated s will cover the slope instead of a r of wild grass, and the bank of the will stand firm instead of sliding as a steep one will to fill up the channel.

igging a ditch it is found most con- t to lay all the surface cuts on one nd the loose muck on the other, that ods may sooner become dry for g, and that the musk or matter dug the bottom may be more easily lled into a cart or spread upon the d. Should the weather be dry surface sods may be burned before onth is out, and they will often burn in three or four weeks after dig- than when they have lain a whole In a dry summer, therefore, we are to spread the loose muck, cover it loam or with gravel, and apply to rface all the ashes from the sods to be buried with the herd grass he red-top seed. By this manage- we may often convert an acre of meadow to the best of English mow- a single month; but when a bog is wet and the surface will not bear a r a wheel-barrow it is advisable to he ditches in one season and to sow rass seed in the following.

nds are so differently situated and nature of the bottoms are so various no single rule will apply to all bog dows. When the soil will bear up a n it may be cheapest to use a cart; when the loam or gravel which is to d on is within a half a dozen rods e meadow, two men with barrows cover over a greater extent of sur- than one man will with a yoke of ; and when the surface is not very en *and the meadow grass has been left* l, two men with barrows will cover acre completely in a single week so destroy or turn to manure the whole etable growth.

Expense of fitting one acre for Grass.

e see a vast many bog meadows, now lly unproductive, which are so situated two men in one week can cover the le surface; and the expense of course not exceed twelve dollars. The ditch- can be done for twenty-five cents per , and as each acre will not require e than twelve rods of ditch, this charge not exceed three dollars. Manure is n to be spread on the surface; and as half so much will be required as in a ssing for corn, we will estimate the cost at twelve dollars, making the whole cost twenty-seven dollars. Thus an acre of worthless bog meadow may be completely fitted for the reception of English grass seed at an expense of twenty-seven dollars; and we will and add one peck of herdsgrass and two or three pecks of red top—say two dollars;—and this must be sown and raked in—count it one dollar. Now we have run the expenses on one acre up to thirty dollars; and you will say that you can buy land enough, ready made, for less money than thirty dollars—true, but what will the produce of this acre be worth for three years to come?

If the work has been well done you may calculate on six tons of merchantable hay from this acre in the three next years; and as hay within thirty miles of this city has averaged not less than fifteen dollars per ton,—six times fifteen are ninety dollars. Or the first crop will cover the whole expense save that of harvesting; and as this will not exceed six dollars for the first year, your whole outgo after selling this first crop will be $6,00, or the expense of harvesting it; and your whole gain in the three years will be ninety dolllars, minus thirty, added to eighteen—or minus forty-eight. You have gained then forty-two dollars on this single acre in the harvests alone! But what have you gained in the land? Such land, thus brought to its bearing, is worth two hundred dollars per acre; and it has often been sold for as much to be kept in mowing.

We are aware that some will say this land will not continue to produce such burthens. No, if it would it would yield twenty-four dollars per year besides the expense of haying, and this would pay the interest [illegible] of two. Now let the owner expend judiciously twelve dollars annually for a top dressing, and his crops will be likely to increase rather than diminish; and he may have his twelve dollars for the net annual income of his acre of mowing land.

We profess to know what we are talking of, and we appeal to any experienced farmer to say whether an acre of land which yields *one ton* annually does not yield a net income of twelve dollars. The truth is we have but a few acres which will yield so much without the expense of dressing; but we have a vast many acres which will yield twice as much if we will appropriate twelve dollars annually to keep them in good order.

Thus we may see that by a judicious outlay of thirty dollars on an acre we may in many places raise the value of that acre to two hundred dollars, though its usual product was not worth one dollar a year. If any timid farmer fears that such profits will lead his family into extravagant habits he should make trial of only half an acre in a season; very few farmers would be ruined by such an experiment as an outlay of fifteen dollars on a half acre of land.

The Town of Wilmington.

This is a small town in the county of Middlesex, and lies fourteen miles N. N. W. from Boston, and ten miles from Lowell. It was incorporated in 1730, one hundred years after the settlements in Boston, and Charlestown, having been formed out of the corners of several adjoining towns.

The surface of this township is generally level, and the soil is light and sandy. It is what the inhabitants call pine plain land, the wood being chiefly pine and much charcoal has here been made. This kind of soil is well adapted to rye, and no farmers in the county raise better fields of it than those of Wilmington. Hops are also cultivated here without stint, and they are of the best quality.

During the period of thirty-two years, from 1806 to 1837, 76,860 bags were inspected, weighing 16,467,182 lbs. The price varied from 34 to 5 cents a pound; the average was 13 1-5 cents; total value $2,169,430.

Wilmington is watered by a branch of Ipswich river. The Middlesex canal and the Lowell rail-road passes through it, but it is not a place of trade or of extensive manufactures;—the inhabitants are principally farmers, and are scattered as farmers should be over the whole town. There is a Congregational Church in the centre, and not less than one blacksmith's shop, but whether the third ingredient essential to constitute a "Town," exists, that is, a tavern, we did not stop to inquire,—but we presume the "*Trinoda*" of a New England village is complete, and that a good public house, as well as a church and a smithy, stands ready to receive the weary pilgrim, and to minister to his necessities.

The farmers of Wilmington are blessed with the luxury of a vicinity of two large markets, and they can readily convey their surplus products to these with little expense.

Some of the easily tilled lands of Wilmington have been run so hard with successive grain crops that the product is now at the lowest ebb, and will scarcely pay the expense of tilling. Better modes must be introduced or the tillers of the soil will decrease in numbers, and other towns will gain at the expense of this.—The proximity of the two great markets, Boston and Lowell, will justify large expenditures here to bring the soil to a high state of fertility. Hay, garden vegetables, and milk may here be produced to great advantage under proper management, and we are pleased that the farmers here are waking up and endeavoring to profit by the advantages of their situation.

The population of Wilmington in 1837 was 795—last year it amounted to 831.

[From the Farmer's Cabinet.]

Subsoil Cultivation.

er; but my eyes are not so dim, but I can see that there is much to learn in the way of a profession that has hitherto been considered either to high or to low—*which* I cannot say—to admit of much advantage from observation or reflection; indeed it is plain that we shall be distanced in the race of improvements that is taking place around us, in farming, as well as in any other science. But the subject that has awakened me to new life and fresh vigour, even in my old age, is, the cultivation of the subsoil, by means of moving it by such an instrument as that of which you have given us a drawing in your last, the Deanston Plough; and for the first time in my life, I regret that I was born so soon, by 20 years. Why, Mr. Editor I can see with half an eye that the thing will work, and can fully understand how that the operation must be beneficial for a sandy, as for a clay soil, much of the former, as well as of the latter, having a retentive subsoil, which operates in a two fold way to the injury of the crop, first, in wet weather, as preventing a glut of water from passing away, until it has become putrid and poisonous to vegetation, and, next, in a time of drought, preventing the descent of the roots of the plants in search of moisture, which is ever present, even in the driest seasons, within a given distance of the surface of the earth, and where, as you say, they go for water, which by their tap roots is *pumped up* to the lateral roots, while busily engaged in search of food in the surface soil—a pretty idea that, and worth many times the subscription money of the Cabinet.

To a want of deep ploughing might be attributed, I have no doubt, the weakness of our wheat-crops, which are so liable to be prostrated by any little gust of wind, after it has shot into the ear, and often, indeed, before that period. With a strength, equal in appearance to any vicissitude of climate, we find our crops ready to fall by their own weight, and wonder that with straw oftentimes like reed, they have the substance only of the common grasses. This is the cause, depend upon it, and it is but natural that it should be so, for I have long considered the tap-root of a plant—and which even wheat is furnished with—to act the part of an anchor, and the lower and deeper this is cast, the greater will be the power of resistance; while the secondary purpose which it serves, that of "pumping from below the moisture that is to serve as drink, to the food which is collected by the lateral roots in the surface soil," is new to me, and finishes the picture admirally. I consider therefore, the operation of sub-soil-ploughing the "ne plus ultra," as the blacking makers say—of successful agriculture, and have great hope that by its adoption, one-half, at least, of the evils attending the cultivation of the wheat-crop will be obviated, possibly the blight and rust, and even the Hessian fly, and especially *the lifting of the crop by frost*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

On Raising Winter Rye.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Mr. Editor,—As winter rye, in many of the towns of this State, is an important and profitable crop to the cultivator, and as I have seldom seen a communication on the best mode of producing it in your useful paper, I thought I would offer a few hints on the subject growing out of forty years experience and observation made on the practice of others.

Winter rye will grow in many of our back towns requiring but little labor, and frequently a good crop may be obtained without manure, and frequently the soil will be benefitted by the operation of ploughing and harrowing, especially in old bound out pasture land. One great reason why so many have poor stinted crops is that they sow their seed at an improper season, and an other is that the ground sowed is not properly prepared; almost any kind of land will produce it if not too wet and cold. I have seen fine crops grow on hard whortleberry hills, on sandy plains, and on the intervals of our large rivers. The most numerous failures of crops (in favorable seasons) I have witnessed have been owing to ploughing and sowing too late in the season; it is not uncommon to see a man ploughing and sowing a hard tract of pasture land as late as October or November, such a man may have the promise of a blessing, but it will not come in a crop of rye. Others commit a less error by sowing their seed in July, and if it should not head out the first season, they stand a better chance for a crop than the late sowers. Those who raise the best rye on old pasture ground, plough in June, with a good plough, turn small bushes, grass and weeds all under, let the ground take the benefit of the atmosphere until the twentieth or last of August, then harrow thoroughly, sow the seed half bushel or three pecks to the acre, then harrow again till the ground is well pulverized, and the seed well covered in the soil.—Then fence off cattle, sheep, and every "creeping thing" that will eat [illegible] if there is a failure of a crop [illegible] to account.

New burnt lands and lands under cultivation may be sown later, but if not sown before the middle of September the rye will not fill so well. An other advantage derived from sowing rye in August is the opportunity it gives the farmer of seeding his land to grass at the same time, which will benefit his pasture enough to compensate for the exhaustion caused by the crop of rye.

Few farmers in this vicinity will attempt to "grow" wheat under the discouraging circumstances which at the present time exist among us. In the first place the soil is not naturally congenial to the growth of a wheat crop, and a preparation of it will be attended with greater expense than most farmers will be so unwilling to incur when the remuneration will be so uncertain. In the next place wheat flour is, and has been so cheap, and is likely to continue so, that there is not much doubt but the farmer would realize a greater profit from his labor in the cultivation of rye than of wheat onthe most of our soils.

A good crop of winter rye may be obtained from soil where wheat under the same culture would not pay for harvesting. I am confident that our soils are destitute of some principle or property beside lime, which is essential to the profitable cultivation of wheat, and either from want or skill, or from our situation in regard to the sea coast, or some peculiarity of climate, or defect of soil. Many farmers after repeated attempts have for the want of success directed their efforts to the culture of crops which promise them a better compensation. Still I hope every able farmer will experiment upon his soil, and discover, if possible, the ingredients which are lacking, and supply them, and fit his land for a profitable crop of wheat, and the public will consider him among the benefactors of the agricultural art.

The above observations in regard to wheat are made with particular reference to a large proportion of Towns in the County of Middlesex.

Mr. Editor,—If you think the above observations will benefit our cause in the least, you can publish them, if not you can consign them to oblivion. S. B.

Wilmington, Mass., July 26, 1841.

Rye may be raised on very poor land if it be well tilled and sown as above directed; but wheat must have a rich soil. We think the poverty of our soils is one great reason why we cannot raise wheat to advantage. We must recruit them by cultivating grass and hay, and when they become rich enough we may grow wheat if we please.

Grass seed should be sown with the rye in pasture grounds by all means; the clover seed, however should not be sown so late as September; it may be sown on the snow.

Lands are never made richer by taking off a crop of rye without applying manure. The bushes in a pasture may be killed, and more feed may be obtained for a year or two by ploughing, and taking off a crop of rye.

When grain is the principal object of the farmer he will be obliged to fence off that part of the field which he sows—but if his object is to enrich his pasture land and to double his feed he need not make any fence—his cattle may feed on the rye—and it will furnish them with an early bite in the spring. In this way he may make his lands richer without the use of manure. [ED.

On Seeding Old Pasture Lands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

I have mislaid some of my last year numbers of the Cultivator which treats of the subject of seeding pasture grounds which have become worthless by lying many years without dressing, and wishing to have the benefit of your experience in this matter which concerns every dairy farmer as well as myself, I should like to have you treat more fully on this subject in your fall numbers, as that is the season. I think, which you recommend as most proper to plough such lands Yours &c. W. E.

Holliston, July 29, 1841.

One of the most important aids of the dairy farmer is *good pastures*. He may select the best of stock, and pay the strictest attention to his milking, his churning, and his cheese making; still if he must fence and pay taxes for ten acres of pasture ground for each cow and yet be obliged to cut his corn stalks in August to keep his stock from starving, he can make but little profit from his dairy.

How can we expect old pasture grounds without a visit from any tool more efficient than a bush scythe, to yield an abundance of good feed?

There is no difficulty attending the improvement of any pasture grounds in which the plough can be introduced.—People may plead in vain their inability to improve their pastures on the ground of a deficiency of manures. Any one who has a *team* may gradually enrich such lands without the application of anything better than what is buried in the furrow.

The first of September, or the last of August, is a very convenient time to plough up pasture grounds. At this season of the year the bushes and the wild grass are green and will readily become manures for the future grasses—this is also a season of leisure—teams are strong and may be fed with half the expense which is required in the spring—and the pasture grounds may now be spared better than at any other season, as most farmers by this time have mowing grounds on which they turn their stock—and in addition to these, this is the only season when we can put the plough into some lands which are kept in pasture on account of the springy nature of the ground.

The low parts of every pasture should be ridged; that is, as far as the plough will ridge them when *narrow lands* are marked out. It will be found about as easy to mark out strips of ground not more than a rod wide for what is called "a land" as to include a larger quantity: and in this way the ground may be sufficiently ridged without making use of the spade for the purpose. We hope many of our readers will sow *rye* with their grass seed; not to be reaped but to be fed in the spring. We sow herdsgrass and red top with the rye, but we never sow clover or honey suckle until winter; March or April is the proper time for sowing these and no harrow is needed to bury the seeds as the spring rains will cover them sufficiently. Some of our farmers prefer to sow no grass seeds till March, as they wish to avoid the risk of winter killing—a fate which rye and grass seeds of all kinds will sometimes meet.

It is not very material that the plough shall turn every sod when the land is not to be mown. Pastures are often so rough that the *cut and cover* mode of ploughing is the only one that can be adopted. In such cases a good harrow will scatter fresh loam on to parts which the plough has not turned; and here the new seed will vegetate or the old grasses will be renovated and made better. [ED.

On Clearing New Grounds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

I have been clearing up three or four acres of my wood-land intending to get a burn some time in the month of August for the purpose of enlarging my pasture. The stumps are numerous and the roots will not let a plough go deep. I hesitate whether it will not be better to harrow in my rye and my grass seed than to attempt to break up the ground as we used to do with a strong team. I should like a little advice on this point as I have never brot' land into pasturing without ploughing.

I would also ask what kinds of seed will be most proper to sow for pasturing. Your answer in the next Cultivator will much oblige, Yours, &c. J. D.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Lunenburg, July 30, 1841.

Forty years ago none thought of subduing new lands without procuring a team of a dozen, and not seldom two dozen of oxen, hitched to a plough that would cut a foot in depth. One object was to draw up as many birch and shrub oak roots as possible to save the labor of killing them with a scythe. Another was to deepen the soil and render it more productive.

In modern days we have gone to the other extreme, and, laying aside the plough, we have made use of the harrow alone to cover the grain and the grass seed. And we have had good crops under this practice,—still we think the better way is to use a light plough; for we cannot cover our grain sufficiently without the use of one unless the soil is uncommonly mellow. One good yoke of oxen and a stiff iron plough will do better service than a longer team [illegible] the object and pick up a little more earth than a harrow would do. We do not expect this team to drag up any roots, and when one yoke only are attached to the plough they will very readily give back when a fast stone or stump has brought them up; the ploughman then instantly disengages the plough and the team proceeds as if no obstruction had checked its progress.

In this mode we get enough soil loosened to cover the grain, and by suffering most of the roots of the trees to remain under ground they keep the land lighter for many years than it would be if a deep furrow were turned, and the land will not need to be ploughed again so soon as it would under the ancient system. It will yield good feed for many years after.—The bushes must be killed, and this will be done effectually by sheep in case they are kept short. Young cattle too will nearly destroy the whole in some pastures where there are not too many bushes compared with the grass; for they always prefer to make part of their meals of bushes. Cows will keep down bushes when there is but a small lot of them in their pasture.

A variety of seeds should always be sown in pasture grounds. The Southern Clover, the Dutch Honey-suckle, and our common Rhode-Island grass are the most important, and it is advisable to sow also a little herds-grass and tall meadow oat-grass. The southern, or short red clover is muchbetter for pastures than is the large northern clover; it comes forward earlier and continues much longer in company with the other feed in the pasture. [ED.

On Improvement of Pastures.

Mr. Levi Parker of Wilmington, tells us that he has been improving his pasture lands for several years past by means of his plough. He sows rye on the furrows which he turns up about the first of September and prefers to sow no grass seed until the following March, or the first part of April. He then sows his grass seeds and he suffers the spring rains to bury them.

Mr. Parker thinks he runs less risk, in this way, of the winter frosts—and he says his grass sown at this time is not hurt by his cattle which are turned in upon it in May. Some parts of his pasture are quite low and wet and he could not harrow them in the spring; and he says long experience has taught him that no harrow is needed.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1841

☞ For Terms—See First Page.

The Right of Suffrage.

In this country as well as in England and France there is much diversity of opinion in regard to the extent to which the right of suffrage should be allowed. In France scarcely one man in a thousand has any direct voice in the choice of legislators. In England the legal electors are more numerous in proportion to the population; but there, in some of the Borough Towns, the choice of a member to represent the Borough in Parliament is made by a small number of votes.

In *Rhode Island* the people have heretofore exercised their right of suffrage under their original Charter from the British Crown, and to be a voter a man in that State must be a Landholder. In *Virginia*, Landholders have an additional advantage over other classes, for each one is allowed to carry a vote in each District where he may happen to have any real estate! In Massachusetts the right was formerly confined to freeholders and to such others as could prove they were worth at least two hundred dollars.

The day has not long passed by since it was supposed by the leading men of this ancient Commonwealth, that to admit to the ballot box people who could not swear they were worth at least two hundred dollars, would prove the ruin of our free Institutions and introduce anarchy in place of our Representative Republican system. It was thought to be exceedingly unequal to suffer people who have no property to vote and to dispose of that which other people possessed; and cases were supposed of towns which might have a majority of that class which has no property controling entirely the appropriations made for public purposes.

It is no easy matter to adjust and to determine the proper limits of the ballot box. Those who argue for excluding all who have no property should go still farther and allow a man to cast a number of votes in proportion to his amount of property! But this would not be agreeable to any large class of citizens. It is well known that rich people in consequence of their extended influence often carry a large number of voters, votes and all, and should we give them additional powers, to be counted directly in proportion to the number of acres they might possess, we much doubt whether the scale would be so well balanced as at present. The whole machinery of government is so complicated and Municipal authority so limited that we need not be apprehensive of mischief arising from an extension of the right of suffrage.

We have been led to a consideration of this subject at the present time on reading the late accounts of the election in England. We there find the most gross abuses of the right of suffrage arising from the curtailment of the privilege.—From the confinement of the right to a [illegible] such have just recorded in their late elections!—Bribery! bribery! Fifty guineas for a single vote for a member of Parliament! And bribery has been practiced to such an extent that twenty or thirty members, it is confidently asserted, will be obliged to give up their seats which have been obtained by such corrupt means!

Can we possibly apprehend any consequences more to be deplored than this from the extension of the right of suffrage? If voters without property could be as easily bribed as the wealthy electors in the English Boroughs, it would hardly be possible to bribe enough of them in one of our districts to carry an election,—and multitudes if not moral principle may here be calculated upon to defeat the machinations of those who would purchase opinions with gold.

It will be found more safe to admit to the ballot box every individual who is able to walk, or to be carried, than to confine the right to a select few; for abuses of the privilege will be less flagrant; and the great mass of the population will feel a responsibility and a friendship for a structure which they have had a hand in erecting superior to any they might have for establishments in which they had no voice. Universal suffrage and universal education will be a surer basis of government than any narrower pedestal formed from the most select materials.

Crops of Spring Grain.

Spring grain of all descriptions will be light this season in Massachusetts. The backwardness of the spring delayed the sowing till the last of May, and then the dry weather was unfavorable to its seasonable growth. Spring grain seldom succeeds when it is sown late.—Buck-wheat and Millet may be sown in midsummer; but the English grains must be sown early, or a heavy crop cannot be expected.

Insurrection in Louisiana.

The article on our last page, relating to this matter was copied from the New Orleans Bee. It now appears from other papers of that city, that the whole story is an exaggeration, and that the insurrection was not thought of beyond a few plantations.

The Law Reporter.

The August number of this valuable periodical is on our table. It contains an interesting notice of the trial of Major Campbell, convicted and hanged in Ireland, for the murder of Capt. Boyd in a duel, and many recent American decisions. Bradbury and Soden, 10 School street, have it for sale.

Erratum.

An error occurred in our last paper in relation to the vote of Mr. *Wright*, of New York, on the Bankrupt Bill. It was the other senator from that state, Mr. *Tallmadge*, who advocated and voted for that bill. Mr. Wright voted against it.

Latest from Washington.

We have the proceedings of Tuesday last of both Houses of Congress. We give those of the Senate as received by the Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.

In the House Mr. Barnard presented a petition for a Bankrupt law signed by more than three thousand persons; and a great number of like petitions were presented from various parts of the country. The day was occupied in the discussion of the Bank bill which came from the Senate.

Cherries.

Mr. B. F. Boyden, has presented us some fine Mazzard Cherries from his farm in Foxborough. One of his Mazzard trees still has good fresh cherries on it, though some of its fruit was ripe several weeks ago.

Rev. Mr. Van Zandt.

The New York Tribune states that the charges made against this gentleman are unfounded—the crime of seduction was committed by a young relation of his, residing in his family at Rochester.

The Musical Reporter,

For August is out, and for sale by Saxton & Peirce, 133 1-2, Washington street.

Library of Health.

G. W. Light, No. 1, Cornhill, has Dr. Alcott's Library of Health, for August.

Defeat and capture of a colored troop of Banditti.

The following account is copied from the St. Louis Argus of July 23:—

Great Battle in the Indian country. Large numbers of Indians, negroes and mongrels from Florida, have been placed upon the borders of Arkansas and Missouri. By a gentleman direct from Fort Leavenworth we learn that some 600 negroes from Florida, and runaways from the Choctaws and Cherokees and from the whites, united with a few white men, have been gradually associated in the fastnesses west of Arkansas. Not long since they marched high up Red River, and camped for the purpose of hunting buffalo. They built a very tolerable fort with logs, surrounded with a ditch, to protect themselves against all dangers. They caught but few buffalo, and therefore to supply their wants invaded the possessions of the Choctaws and carried off cattle, poultry, grain, &c. The Choctaws followed, but finding their numbers and fortifications an overmatch, they retired and sent to Fort Gibson for the United States Dragoons. Capt. Moore, of Company D., was sent to capture them with three companies of dragoons, but after arriving on the Red River he found their entrenchments too strong and their number too great to venture an attack. He accordingly sent to Fort Towson and was reinforced with a fine company of infantry and a couple of pieces of cannon.

The cannon were shortly brought to bear upon the works, and soon made the splinters fly and the logs move so *quickly*, that the refugees, at a signal, rushed outside of their fortifications, and began to form upon the prairie in front of their works. Ere they fully succeeded in doing so, Captain Moore and his gallant dragoons charged upon them at full gallop. The carnage that ensued is represented as terrific—the dragoons routed them in all directions, and, after [illegible] to the sword, [illegible] of all commendation as regards both skill and bravery. The bravery and numbers of the refugees availed absolutely nothing against the irresistible charge of the mounted dragoons.

This decisive blow will give security to that exposed portion of our frontier, and convince the refugee negroes and Indians that our dragoons may not be trifled with. The loss of the dragoons was unknown to our informant—he said an express brought the news to the Fort.

The late Murder in New York. Much excitement exists in New York, arising from the circumstance of the atrocious murder of Miss Rogers, the beautiful cigar girl, as she was called. The unfortunate girl it appears, was of blameless character, but was induced, probably in a thoughtless moment, to accompany a young man to Hoboken, where she was decoyed to a secluded spot, violated and murdered. This could not have been the act of one—it must have been committed by more; it has every appearance of having been concerted.—Nothing of so horrible and brutal a nature has occurred since the murder of Miss Sands, the heroine of Mr. Fay's romance, 'Norman Leslie.' We regard the event as a warning against the employment of women—a practice now becoming common in this country—in shops frequented only by men—cigar stores and liquor shops, frequented by the worst of men.

Florida War. Information has been received at the Department of War from Colonel Worth, commanding in Florida, of a very favorable character. The Col. appears to be pushing the war against the Seminoles, with that vigor and energy, which was expected of a man of known military skill, determination and action. The Indians, harrassed in their strong hold by our troops, unexpectedly at this season of the year, and their corn and vegetables destroyed, evince a disposition to yield; and if no truce should be ordered by the government, it is probable that the war in Florida will soon be brought to a close.

Railroad Speed. An instance of the amazing rapidity with which communication can now be effected through the medium of rail-roads was afforded recently in England. A special train was despatched from Birmingham to London on election business, at 12 P. M. (calling in its course at seven intermediate stations, and suffering delay altogether of fourteen minutes,) and arrived at Euston station at eleven minutes past three A. M., thus performing the distance of 112 1-2 miles, exclusive of stoppages, in two hours and fifty-seven minutes!

Infanticide. Wednesday morning, the body of a new born male infant was discovered in the water, on the South side of the Milldam, opposite the Toll-house, wrapped in an old linen cloth. It appeared to have lain in the water about a week, and was in different parts much discolored. An inquest was held before Mr. Coroner Pratt, and a jury sworn for the occasion, when, there being no direct testimony, a verdict was returned that "deceased came to its death by violence from the hands of some person or persons unknown."

Swartwout. The New York Star says that Mr. Swartwout, who was a passenger in the Acadia, comes at the request of the Committee for the investigation of the Custom House frauds. His own accounts leave him far less in debt to the government than was supposed, and that debt is nearly covered by assignment of real estate.

"Pistols, and a mile," were the weapons and distance chosen by a Yankee recently challenged to fight a duel at the South.

Proceedings of Congress.

Monday, Aug. 2. *Senate.* Mr. Calhoun presented the proceedings of a meeting of the Democracy of Cumberland County, Virginia, held July 26, at which resolutions were passed, in opposition to a National Bank—regarding it as an institution of deadly hostility to our government, mischievous to the interest of the country, and unconstitutional. They deny that in the election of General Harrison, the people decided in favor of a National Bank, as in Virginia, both Harrison and Tyler were supported on the grounds of their hostility to that institution. In a word, they go decidedly for the repeal of its character. This led to a discussion of more than an hour's duration, in which the constitutionality of national banking incorporations was argued, and the history of the action of the convention which framed the Constitution was brought up.

The proceedings were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Bill making further provisions for the pauper lunatics of the District of Columbia was read a third time and passed.

The Revenue Bill, and the bill relating to the extension of Military Land Warrants, from the House, were twice read and referred—the former to the Finance Committee, and the latter to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Fortification Bill from the House was again taken up and debated with reference to amendments, during the day. Several amendments were adopted, among which was one offered by Mr. Benton, appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars for a site of a Western or South-Western Armory, to be selected by the President of the United States. The Senate adjourned at 4 o'clock, without any decisive action on the bill.

House. The Bank Bill, from the Senate, was discussed in Committee of the Whole, by Messrs. Sergeant, of Pa., M'Clellan, of New York, Saunders, of N. C., and Stuart, of Va.

Mr. Morgan gave notice that on Tuesday, he would offer a resolution to take the Bank Bill out of Committee, on Friday next, at 12 M.

Tuesday, August 3. The Senate took up the resolution submitted, some days ago, by Mr. Allen, for holding the Executive Sessions with open doors, except when treaties were under consideration. Mr. Allen spoke in support of the resolution, and contended that there was no good reason for acting in secret on nominations for office. In regard to treaties, the action of the body ought to be secret. But the characters of public men ought to be open to public scrutiny. No man whose character would bear such an ordeal would wish to shun it, and if objections could be sustained against the qualifications or character of any nominee, the public ought to know it.

Mr. Clay regretted that such a proposition should be offered at this time. The occasion was unsuitable for it. This was an extra session, and, he hoped, we were within 2 or 3 weeks of its termination, and it was, therefore, an improper time to consider a proposition changing a practice of the Senate which had been adhered to from the origin of the government. The change proposed would lead to protractive debates in this body in private character to various political attacks. He did not wish to go into a discussion of the resolution at this time, and would move to lay it on the table.—The motion to lay on the table was agreed to, —yeas 26, nays 20.

The Fortification Bill was again taken up, and the motion of Mr. Porter to appropriate fifty thousand dollars with a view to defensive works at or near Detroit was debated and rejected—21 to 24.

Mr Sevier moved an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for works at Fort Smith, which was agreed to.

The Bill was then reported, and the amendments were severally considered. The amendment agreed to in the House appropriating [illegible] Western waters was objected to by Mr. Clay, and a long debate took place thereon. The Senate, at four o'clock, adjourned without deciding the question.

Boston Exchange.

The corner stone of the Exchange now in process of erection in State street, was laid on Monday morning by the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, a gentleman known and respected throughout the world as one of the most distinguished merchants and philanthropists in this country. He made an address, in which he gave an interesting account of state street as it was sixty years since, and of the Banks and Insurance Offices. The first Bank established was the Massachusetts, of which the father of the late Lieutenant Governor Phillips was President. The next was the Union Bank. These were the only ones for several years. There are now twenty-six, with a capital of about $20,000,000.

He also mentioned many interesting reminiscences relative to the commencement of the trade to China and to the North West Coast.—He mentioned that the first packet ship between Boston and Liverpool, was the Minerva, Capt. Scott, which commenced running in the year 1783. He said it could not be called a line of packets, for there was but one, and that made but two voyages a year.

Accident on the Worcester Rail-road.

An accident of a serious character occurred on Monday evening last, upon the Worcester Railroad. The train that leaves Boston at 5 o'clock, encountered an ox team about a mile below Framingham, in consequence of which the engine was thrown from the track and the engineer severely if not fatally injured. It seems the oxen were feeding near the railroad without their driver, and being alarmed by the approaching train, ran upon the track. At the moment of concussion the wagon only was in the way, so that the cattle escaped with but little injury.—The engine was thrown off and badly damaged, and Mr. Guild, the engineer, dangerously wounded in one of his legs. The passengers were unharmed. Mr. Guild was nearly killed a year or two ago on the Providence road by the running off of the engine.

A "Sham Fight." The Norfolk Herald states that the visitors at Old Point Comfort had recently an opportunity of witnessing the exercises of the crew of the Delaware 74, lying at anchor about two miles off. The operation of a regular fight with blank cartridges was gone through, the cannon firing from every part of the ship, and the intervals filled up with the rattling of musketry from the tops and quarter deck. The exhibition was as novel as it was terrific to those unaccustomed to such sights.

A new light. It is said that experiments are being made, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, for the purpose of testing the Carburetted Hydrogen Gas obtained from the bark of the white birch, as a substitute for oil. The gas is obtained by applying a low heat to the bark of the tree, and by merely passing it through a few gallons of water to cleanse it from impurities. The process was discovered by Mr. Robert Grant, of Maine.

William H. Williams, found guilty on the 1st of May last of importing and bringing into Louisiana, in violation of law, twenty four slaves, convicted for various felonious offences in the State of Virginia, has been sentenced to forfeit the 24 slaves, so illegally imported, to the State, and be fined $12,000.

Police Court.

Wednesday, August 3. *Amalgamation—vice—crime—misery.*—John C. Adams, the biggest, blackest, greasiest nigger that ever swelt ered in the Police Court on Summer day, was brought up by the watch for a ferocious assault on a young white woman named Louisa Leach, who lived with him as his wife. Her left eye was cut and bruised, and her clothes were completely torn off from her, and she was then kicked out of doors by the brutal prisoner. In such a community as ours, the connexion which has existed between Adams and the woman seems almost incredible. Her mother originally lived with Adams in unlawful cohabitation, and at that time Louisa worked in a factory at Lowell. The old hag died fell sick, and her daughter left her business at Lowell, to tend up here in this city, in some den on the Hill, and when the mother died, the daughter was induced, by Adams's threats, to take her place. She has had one child by Adams, and is again *enciente*. For the assault on her, Adams was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs, and committed till he could raise the funds.

Sinking in Swearing. Wm. Bissett was not slow in swearing to a complaint, charging Peter M'Gourdy with being a common drunkard, and when called upon the stand as a witness, he sprang off like a race-horse, and in the first breath testified that he had seen Peter drunk *five hundred times in the course of six months!*

The screws of the cross examination, however, were applied to the basis of Mr. Bissett's extensive calculation, by Mr. Emery, till he reduced the number of Peter's tipsifications down to *five*.

The witnesses produced by Bissett even reduce the number.

Five witnesses were called for the defence, but Bissett objected to their being permitted to testify, because they were Roman Catholics.—Upon this important point of law, the judge happened to differ from him, and the witnesses, who appeared to be candid people, were sworn.

Mr. Sweeney testified that he "had not seen Peter troubled with liquor since he took the pledge."

By this time Bissett discovered that he was on the wrong scent, and boldly stated to the Court that he had not charged Peter with being a "common drunkard." The judge replied that he had not only stated so, but had deliberately sworn to it. This, too, he denied, and persisted in denying it, till the written complaint, signed and sworn to by him, was handed to him.

Peter was, of course, acquitted, and then Bissett applied for a warrant against him, as a disturber of the peace, but it was refused. [Post.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Later from China.

Quite a sensation was produced among our merchants this morning, especially those connected with the China trade, by the announcement that the ship Akbar, Capt. Dumaresq, was below, from Canton.

Our inference of course was, that the port was at least temporarily opened, which proves to have been the fact. The Akbar left China on the 16th of April, being sixteen days later than our previous advices. She made the passage in the short period of 109 ds. The Horatio sailed two days before, for this port. The Leonidas, from Macao, for this port, passed Anjer on the 5th of May.

The Akbar brings a full cargo of teas and silks to Messrs Carey & Co.

We have not received our papers, and in the meantime avail ourselves of the annexed abstract of intelligence communicated by the captain.

Immediately after the fall of the Bogue forts, the city of Canton was evacuated by all who could afford to leave, taking with them their families and property, and when the Akbar left, China street and the business part of the suburbs one to be seen. On the news of the attack upon the Bogue, reaching Pekin, the Emperor ordered three Imperial Commissioners—one a near relative—to proceed to Canton, and to exterminate the English, swearing in his edict that both powers could not stand; one or the other must conquer or perish. Keshen was ordered in chains to the capitol, to be tried as a traitor for having degraded himself so much as to meet the Plenipotentiary or to listen to the cession of Hong Kong. Two of the important characters reached Canton in time to behold the success of the British arms, and to sign the truce and sanction a temporary trade.

Capt. Elliot was at Canton protected by a military guard, waiting the arrival of 'Yekshan' the Emperor's nephew, who was hourly expected, and who would be compelled, by force of necessity, to sanction the arrangements made by his colleagues. Four men-of-war are stationed in the Macoa passage, above Canton; three a few miles below, and six at Whampoa, where they will remain, to ensure the safety of the foreigners, and to check any treachery on the part of the local authorities. The other vessels are the Bogue, Macao and Hong Kong.

Major General Sir Hugh Gough arrived on the 2d of March, as commander-in-chief of the land forces. Sir Gordon Bremer was gone to Bengal for reinforcements, but was expected to return about the 1st of June, when the fleet would go North again, to make another demonstration upon the capital, Pekin.

The loss of the Chinese in the various engagements was estimated 2500 or 3000 men, and about 800 pieces of cannon. The Chinese Admiral, Kewang, fell in defence of the Bogue forts, as did two other mandarins of high rank. The captain of a British transport, arriving at Chusan after the surrender of that island to the Chinese was slain on landing. The day after the fall of the Bogue forts, rewards were offered for the capture or destruction of British ships;—$100,000 for a line of battle ship, 10,000 for a steamer, 50,000 for the Admiral or Capt. Elliot, if taken alive, and 30,000 for either of their heads.

Teas were high and scarce. The Hong Merchants would deal only for cash, and insisted on being paid before the teas were delivered. It was believed that the arrangements for trade could not last long, and that the foreigners would be again compelled to leave for Macao. A large encampment of Chinese troops was visible from the factories at a little distance from Canton, and the number was daily increasing.

Green teas are very scarce in market, having been kept back, and large quantities sent away when the British approached the city. The current report on the 16th of April was, that the Chinese Government had laid an embargo on all boats, intending to use them for the conveyance of troops.

Rope broke. The Auburn, New York Journal, in noticing an *accident* which occurred recently in hanging a murderer at Sag Harbor, expresses an opinion that is not very far from sensible. The Journal says that it would be about as well, when the sheriff hangs up a culprit by an insufficient rope, so that he breaks it, comes to the ground, and has to be hoisted up again, to hang up the Sheriff in his place, taking care that the cord be strong enough upon the second experiment.

Knowledge and Age. One of the most agreeable consequences of knowledge is the respect and importance with which it communicates to old age. Men rise in character often as they increase in years; they are venerable from what they have acquired, and pleasant from what they can impart. If they outlive their faculties, the mere frame itself is respected for what it once contained.

Defalcation. Letters from New Orleans say that the sudden death of one of the Tellers in the Canal Bank had caused an investigation into his accounts, which, as far as the examination had proceeded, and disclosed a deficit of over $80,000!

Singular freak of the electric fluid. The Greenfield Mercury states that a Miss Dunklee, of Montague, on Sunday week, had *one of her teeth knocked out by lightning.* Although she was knocked down by the shock, she was not otherwise injured.

The Widow of Charles Fox. Monday, July 19, was the birthday of Mrs. Fox, relict of the late illustrious statesman. This lady has reached her 96th year, and is in very good health, frequently entertaining select parties of her friends at her hospitable table.

Murder of a Child by its Father.—Nicholas Mayer, in Schuylkill county, Penn., has been imprisoned for trial on a charge of murdering his infant child, while it was asleep in a cradle. He was, of course, a man of intemperate habits.

A Deep Cut. The place on the Reading and Pottsville Railroad, in Pennsylvania known as the "deep cut," has been finished. It extends 3500 feet, and is 46 feet through a solid body of limestone rock.

Up to the 22d ult., New Orleans was entirely free from the yellow fever. The weather continued very favorable, the wind having been from the north but once since summer commenced.

Smoking. Some folks think it a very gentlemanly thing to smoke cigars in the streets, but the Journal of Commerce says, they are very much mistaken.

Miss Clifton, while bathing in the ocean, a short time since, lost from her finger a diamond ring worth $1000. The fish that finds it is requested to leave it at this office. [Post.

Yellow Fever. The yellow fever rages at St. Joseph's, Florida, brought there by a schooner, with fruit, from Havana.

MARRIAGES.

In Bedford, Mr. Warren Bacon to Miss Lucy Ann Lawrence, both of B.

In Dover, Me., July 26, Mr. Edward P. Briggs, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth P. Peterson, of D.

In Portsmouth, Va., 22d ult., Wm. H. Adams, Esq. U. S. Navy, to Miss Elizabeth M. Doggett.

In Charleston, S. C., July 25, Mr. Henry C. Hungerford of Mass., to Miss Mary T. Aires, of C.

In Amherst, on Thursday, July 29, D. R. Lothrop of Sharon, to Miss Fanny H. Belden of Amherst.

DEATHS.

In Sherburne, July 28, Francis Edmund, the son of Vernal and Elizabeth Barber, aged 5 years and 4 mos. after a distressing illness of 3 weeks.

In Brighton, on Monday evening, Miss Frances M. White, 19.

In Roxbury, Aug. 2, Mary Turner, daughter of Lucius Manlius Sargent, 23. John W. S. Smith, formerly of Belfast, Me. 23.

In Waltham, July 30, Mr. Elisha Crehore, of the firm of Stearns & Crehore. July 31, Deacon Samuel Townsend, 61.

In Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 19, Mrs Croy, wife of Christian Croy, of that town, aged one hundred and three years.

On board steamboat Express Mail, on the Ohio River, about July 1, a Mr. Bishop, of Massachusetts. He had no friends or acquaintance on board. He drank some ice water, which threw him into convulsions, and he died in twenty minutes. There was found in his pockets $367 50, which awaits the orders of his relatives.

At the Hospital in Port Mahon, April 14, 1841, Mr. Otis, 29.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Christiana Fairfield, 65; Mrs Peggy Porter, wife of Capt. Amasa Porter, 68.

In Uxbridge, July 26, Mrs. Abigail, relict of the late John Capron, Esq. 83.

In Holliston, Mass., July 30, of consumption, Miss Martha C. daughter of Rev. Chas. Virgin, 24.

In Leicester, July 28, of consumption, Sarah Ellen, daughter of Rev. Elijah Demond, 15.

In Cambridgeport, July 29, Margaret, second daughter of Peter Howard, Jr. 6.

In Malden, July 30, George H. son of J. C. Richardson, 9 mos.

In Dorchester, Aug. 1, Grace, daughter of Edmund P. Tileston, Esq. 3½.

In Brighton, July 29, Edward Thaxter, Esq. 57.

In Concord, Mass., July 27, Mr. Abel Davis, a revolutionary soldier, 84.

In Littleton, July 21, Mr. Thomas Russell, 87. He was an officer in the revolution, and was at the taking of Burgoyne in 1777.

Lost overboard, from ship Belvidere, on the outward passage from Charleston, S. C., to Liverpool, Mr. Benjamin Pratt, seaman, a native of Medford M.

At sea, July 9, of yellow fever, on board ship Trenton, Chas. Henry Tuttle, of this city, 19.

In West Boylston, June 23, Mr. Parkman Holt, 32.

In Ware, July 10, Mrs. Mary S., wife of John Bartlett, and daughter of Roswell Train, of Whately, 24.

Whole number of deaths in Boston for the week ending July 31, 32. Males, 17. Females, 15.—Still born, 3.

Of consumption, 3; infantile, 4; canker, 1; cholera morbus, 1; measles, 3; fits, 1, inflamation of the bowels, 1; inflamation in the head, 1; bilious fever, 2; dysentery, 1; scarlet fever 1; bleeding at the lungs, 1; sudden, 1; drowned, 1; bowel complaint, 1; diarrhoea 1; small pox, 1, croup, 2; stoppage in the bowels, 1; suicide, 1; inflamation in the lungs, 1; canker in the bowels, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Boston, August 5.

Ashes. The receipts of Pearl being altogether insufficient to meet the demand, manufacturers have of late operated to a considerable extent in New York; several hundred casks have been taken for this market during the week, at 5¼ a 5⅜c per lb. The sales here have been at 5¼c, and for Pot 5¼ a 5½c. per lb. taken readily on arrival.

Coals. There have been large additional supplies received from Nova Scotia since the last report, and sales of four or five cargoes at about $7 per chaldron. The arrivals of Anthracite are also heavy, for account of dealers and manufacturers. A cargo Newcastle, consisting of 500 tons, sold to dealers at supposed $8 per chaldron, on time.

Coffee. There have been some speculative movements in the market during the past week, and the trade have operated more freely than we have had occasion to notice for some time past; the sales for shipping have also been to a fair extent. The business comprises nearly 4000 bags St. Domingo, at 8¾ a 9c.; 430 do. Government Java, 11¾ a 12¼c.; 200 do. do. 12¼c.; 400 do. Porto Cabello, 10¾ a 11c.; an import of St. Jago 9 a 11c per lb. 6 mos.; a small parcel Porto Cabello, by auction, 10¼ a 10½c. per lb. St. Domingo was quoted in the London market, on the 13th, 40s. a 40s. 6d.—scarce, and in demand. The Dutch autumn sales will probably reach 600,000 bags.

Fish. There have been no movements of much importance during the past week. Sales Western Bank, $2 40 a 2 50 per qtl. Haddock, shipping order, 1 31 a 1 37; and other qualities, 75c. a $1 per qtl. Grand Bank, old catch, dull, and prices nominal. Sales Mackerel, for No. 1, $11½ a $12; No. 2, $9¾ a $10; No. 3, $6 per bbl.

Hides. There still exists a good demand for nearly every description, and sales since our last consist of 2500 Buenos Ayres, weighing 25¼ lbs. each, at 15½c.; 2000 do. do. 15c.; 2000 Porto Cabello, 13c.; 300 Pernambuco, 12½c.; 1500 do. do. 12c.; balance per same vessel ard [illegible] at 12c. per lb.; 1000 Maracaibo, 12c. per lb. 6 mos.; 10 bales Madras Goatskins, 23c. each; an import of Caracas do. 47c.; 12,200 South American Sheepskins, 26c. each, 6 mos. cr.

Hops. The sales of the week have been for small lots, 15 a 16c. per lb. The accounts from the growing districts are very favorable. The coming crop looks quite promising for a plentiful yield.

Iron. The imports since our last are 570 English; 500 bdls do. Sheet; 300 tons do Pig; bars Russia. No sales have been made by [illegible] to our knowledge. Sales Scotch Pig, $31 50 a [illegible] and a lot to arrive at $29 per ton, cash.

Molasses. There was an increased demand [illegible] Cuba at the close, the distillers having taken [illegible] from the wharves that could be had at 16c. The [illegible] ance of one or two cargoes very ordinary, was [illegible] 16c. per gallon; a superior cargo a shade above [illegible] 300 hhds. Cuba sweet, 18½ a 19c.; 140 do. do. [illegible] 20c. per gallon; a cargo Surinam, about 25,000 [illegible] sweet, 19¼c. 6 mos.; 110 hhds. Porto Rico, [illegible] 28c.; 150 do. Trinidad, 23 a 25c. per gall. 6 mos.

Provisions. There have been but few operations during the past week, and prices are less firmly sustained. 100 bbls. Western Mess Pork were offered at auction—15 sold, $9 87 cash, balance withdrawn. 166 kegs do. Lard, 6¼c. per lb. 4 mos.

Salt. The market is unchanged for prices, [illegible] descriptions are extremely dull of sale. 300 hhds. Ubes sold at $2 12½. 6 mos.; 1000 bags Liverpool fine, 1 46 per bag, cash.

Seed. No alteration this week. Prices [illegible] instances nominal. The Fall trade of grass seeds scarcely commenced.

Sugar. An active demand for box Sugars continues to prevail, and prices, particularly for the [illegible] qualities, are fully supported. The sales [illegible] about 2000 boxes Havana and Trinidad brown, [illegible] qualities, ranging from 7¾ a 8¼c. per lb.; 500 do. white do. coastwise shipment, 9¼ a 10c.; 100 do. [illegible] mon do. 8¾c.; 100 do. fair, 9¼c.; 50 do. do. [illegible] mos. cr. Nothing of consequence doing in Muscovadoes. The imports this week from Cuba are [illegible] boxes.

Tea. The accounts from London, per Great Western have had rather a favorable influence on the market; holders are quite firm, and the best descriptions are held at some advance on previous prices.

Wool. There is only a moderate business in this article, but we learn that extensive purchases have been made in most of the wool growing districts throughout the country, at an advance of 3 a 5c. over last year's prices. The supply of fleece here is unusually small for the season of the year. [illegible] pulled, there is sufficient to meet the present [illegible] but the quantity in market is daily decreasing [illegible] sales far exceed the receipts. A fair business [illegible] in most kinds of low wool, without any change in prices.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, August 5. Flour. The late [illegible] in prices was fully sustained at the close of [illegible] Sales Genesee, good common brands, were made freely at $6 a 6 12½; and fancy at 6 12½ [illegible] bbls. Philadelphia, 5 75, cash; 300 do. Ohio, [illegible] ted, $5 68¾, do. The early transactions were [illegible] see, 5 75; 500 bbls. Howard street, 5 62 a 5 75; 1000 do. Georgetown, extra, export, $6 per bbl.; 700 do. Pennsylvania, 5 44 a 5 50, short time [illegible] parcels do. partially unsound, at lower prices; stock of fresh ground Flour being unusually [illegible] holders are quite firm at full prices.

Grain. After a week of great dullness, [illegible] made was observable at the close for Corn [illegible] cargoes afloat, unengaged, found buyers at [illegible] for yellow flat. No arrivals of Oats of [illegible] tance, and prices remain about the same as [illegible] ported.

New York, August 4. Flour. [illegible] 6 00; Ohio, 5 87 a 6 00; Michigan, 5 87; [illegible] town, 5 75; fresh ground, 6 00.

Grain. Wheat, Ohio, 1 25; inferior, 1 1[illegible] [illegible] ern Rye, 61½ a 62½; Northern Oats, 44c; [illegible] 40; Southern Corn, 66 a 68, measure; Jersey, [illegible] Ohio, 67½; Northern, 70 a 72.

Philadelphia, August 3. Flour. [illegible] in greater request with a slight advance in [illegible] Fresh ground, $5 62 a $5 75; old stock, $5 5[illegible] Flour, $3 25.

Grain. Wheat, $1 20 to $1 25; Corn, [illegible] Oats, 40c.

Baltimore, August 2. Flour. A [illegible] morning of 200 bbls Howard street, from new [illegible] at $6 00; fresh ground from old wheat $5 75; [illegible] price $ 5 50. City Mills $6 25.

Grain. Very little new Wheat arriving [illegible] much wanted. Good to prime sells at $1 20 [illegible] strictly prime would bring $1 30.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, August 2. At market 260 Beef Cattle, 25 Cows and Calves, 3000 Sheep, 25 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—A small advance was [illegible] on the best cattle. We quote first quality, [illegible] 6 25; second quality, $5 00 a 5 50; third [illegible] $4 00 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at $[illegible] 26, 30 and 37.

Sheep—Lots were sold from $1 25, 1 33, 1 [illegible] 2 12, 2 37, 2 75 and 3 00.

Swine—Very few at market, and few sales.

New York, August 2. Cattle. At market 650 head of Beef Cattle, including 50 left over [illegible] week; 300 were from the South; and the balance [illegible] this State; and 2700 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef was of good quality, and 800 head taken at $5 00 to 7 25, averaging $6 25 the 100.

Sheep and Lambs were mostly taken. Sheep $1 50, 3 00 and 4 50. Lambs at $1 00 to $2 [illegible] 3 26 each.

Baltimore, August 2. Cattle. Supplies [illegible] Beef Cattle continue large, and prices are [illegible] change. About 500 head were offered this morning [illegible] the drove yards, and part were sold at $5 00 [illegible] rior to $6 25 for prime quality. We continue [illegible] live hogs at $5 00 to $5 25.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, new, per bushel	..	a
Summer Squash, per doz	..	a
Parsnips, per bushel	..	a
Turnips, new, per bunch	..	a
Carrots new, per bunch	..	a
Beets, new, per bunch	..	a
Onions, new, per bunch	..	a
Parsley, half peck	..	a
Cabbages, new, per head	6	a
Lettuce, per head	3	a
Radishes, per bunch	3	a
String Beans, per pk	..	a
Cucumbers, per doz	..	a
Peas, per bushel	1 25	a

Fruit.

Blackberries, per box	12	a
Whortleberries, per box	..	a
Gooseberries, per box	..	a
Raspberries, per box	20	a
Currants, per box	8	a
Lemons, per doz	17	a
Cranberries, per bushel	2 00	a
Oranges, " "	25	a
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a
Beans, dried, white, per bush.	1 50	a

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	25	a
" firkin	14	a
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a
" four meal	2	a
Eggs, per dozen	..	a
Beef, fresh, per lb	8	a
Do corned	6	a
Do smoked	8½	a
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a
Pork, whole hogs	6½	a
Pigs, roasting, per lb	12	a
Pork, fresh	10	a
" salted	7	a
Hams, Boston, per lb	9	a
" Western, do do	8	a
Lard, best, per lb	8½	a
" Western, per keg	8	a
Tripe, per lb	8	a
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a
Veal	6	a
Whole Calves	5	a
Chickens, per pr	50	a
Turkeys, apiece	1 00	a
Pigeons, per dozen	1 75	a
Mutton, per lb	6	a
Lamb, per qr	50	a

...AL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

...Ash, per 2000 lbs		a	8 00
...tle, do	10 00	a	10 00
...do	10 00	a	10 00
..., do		a	8 50
...Orchard, do do		a	8 50
...Mountain, do do		a	8 50
...per chaldron		a	6 50
...al, per basket	32	a	.. 37
...n Wood, dry, per cord		a	6 00
...ry do do, do do		a	5 00
...y do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

SEED MARKET.

...l Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" white, per bag	10 00	a	..
Seed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
...Seed, " "		a	3 50
...eed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
... American, do do.	..	a	..
..., Northern, per pound	12	a	.. 13
...Southern, " "	.. 8	a	.. 9
...Foreign, " "	..	a	..
...White Dutch, per lb	.. 20	a	.. 25
...Lucerne, or French	.. 30	a	.. 33
...y, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a	3 75
...p, bushel, northern	..	a	1 50
...Southern, bush	45	a	.. 55
...d Grass, "	3 00	a	..
..."	2 00	a	2 50
...heat "		a	1 00
..., per bushel		a	1 00
...Rye "		a	1 00

HIDE MARKET.

...Ayres, dry hide per lb	14½	a	.. 15
...ibuco, dry salted	.. 11½	a	.. 12
...rande	.. 14½	a	.. 15
...lvador	..	a	..
...iam	.. 11	a	.. 11½
...		a	.. 12½
...ilian	.. 12	a	.. 13
...	.. 13	a	.. 16
..., slaughtered	.. 5½	a	.. 5½
...ta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 40
" " light	..	a	..
... dry	.. 75	a	1 25

LEATHER MARKET.

..., best tannage, per lb	.. 30	a	.. 32
... country, per lb	.. 27	a	.. 29
...re, city tannage	.. 29	a	.. 30
... dry hide	.. 23	a	.. 25
...rk, red, light	.. 22	a	.. 24
" middling	.. 20	a	.. 22
" overweight	.. 18	a	.. 20
" slaughter	.. 21	a	.. 22
...dry hide	.. 21	a	.. 22
...ter Upper in the rough	..	a	.. 24

LIME MARKET.

...ston, per cask	.. 70	a	.. 80
...en	.. 65	a	.. 70
...g, St. George Co's	..	a	..
... white lump	1 25	a	1 50
... 2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
... common	.. 75	a	.. 80

HAY MARKET.

Country, old, per hund	1 00	a	1 12
Country, new hay, per hund	85	a	.. 95
...	50	a	.. 60

WOOL MARKET.

...ican, common to ¼ blood	.. 33	a	.. 36
" " ½ "	.. 38	a	.. 40
" " ¾ "	.. 42	a	.. 44
...d Wool, superfine	.. 42	a	.. 43
No. 1, Lambs'	.. 37	a	.. 40
No. 2, "	.. 26	a	.. 30
No. 3, "	.. 18	a	.. 20

GRINDSTONES.

...ns of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
... do finished	28 00	a	30 00

HOP MARKET.

...t, Mass. 1840, per lb	.. 15	a	.. 16
" "	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

...on, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

...mmonwealth of Massachusetts.

...DDLESEX, ss. Whereas Aaron and Metcalf ...att, Executors of the will of AARON PRATT ...amingham, in said county, yeoman, deceased, ...have presented for allowance to the Judge of ...f said County, the first account of their ad...ation upon the estate of said deceased: ...ERED: That the said Executors notify the ...law, and all others interested in the estate of ...eased to appear at a Court of Probate to be ...t Framingham, in and for said county, on the ...day of October next, by leaving a true copy of ...ing citation with all persons interested there... ...en miles of said court, or reading the same ...ten days at least previous thereto, and notify... ...others concerned in said estate, by causing a ...of the following citation to be published three ...ccessively in the Boston Cultivator, printed in ...e last publication to be at least ten days be... ...said last Tuesday of October. ...under my hand and seal at Framingham, this ...y of June, A. D. 1841.

S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.

...SEX, ss. *To the heirs at law and all* ...interested in the estate of Aaron Pratt, late ...mingham, in said county, yeoman, deceased, Greeting.

...HEREAS Aaron and Metcalf Pratt, Executors ...of the will of said deceased, have presented for ...e to the Judge of Probate of said County the ...t of their administration upon the estate of ...eased, ...are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Pro... ...be holden at Framingham, in and for said ...on the last Tuesday of October next, to show ...any you have, against the allowance of the ...

...ss, S. P. P. Fay, Judge of Probate at Fra...m, this twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1841.

ISAAC FISKE, Register.

...ngham, August 7, 1841. 3w.

Dog Lost.

A spotted liver and white Setter Dog, with a short tail, also a small scar upon his nose, answering to the name of Spot. Whoever ...will said Dog or give information where he may ...e, shall be generously rewarded, and all neces... ...arges paid.

MASON PIERCE.

...h Walpole, August 7, 1841. 3w*

Boarding School.

...E subscriber proposes re-opening the school ...rmerly under the charge of his father (the late ...Fry,) in which undertaking he respectfully ...the patronage of the former friends of the ...d others. The year will be divided into ...ms of 15 weeks each. The first or Fall term ...mence on the first second day (Monday) in ...h month (September) the Winter term on the ...ond day in the 12th month (December) and ...er term on the fourth second day in the 4th ...(April;) the Summer and Fall terms being ...d by vacations of three and four weeks respec...

...s — For Board, Tuition, &c., $25 00 per ...of 12 weeks, one half to be paid in advance.— ...tion alone $3 50. Instruction given in Latin ...ech if desired, for which the usual additional ...will be made. It is desirable that all appli... ...for admissions the ensuing term should be ...on.

JOHN E. FRY.

..., 7 mo., 24, 1841. 3w.

...ICE is hereby given that the subscriber has ...en duly appointed administrator to the estate ...EN DRURY, late of Marlborough, in the ...of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate, and ...n upon himself that trust by giving bonds as ...directs. All persons, having demands upon ...te of the said deceased are required to exhibit ..., and all persons, indebted to the said estate, ...ed upon to make payment to

NATHAN N. DRURY, Adm'r.

...orough, June 29, 1841. 3w* j17

Lemon Syrup Labels,

...ATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this of...ce. june 13

Daguerreotype Studio.

No. 62 Milk-st, opposite the Pearl st. House.

T. H. DARLING, (Professor of Photography, and Professor Morse,) importer of No. 26 French plate.

Miniatures taken in a style unequalled—$3 to $5. Instruction in the art $25.

☞ Cameras, Cases, No. 20 French plates, and every thing used in the art, furnished at the lowest prices.

Just received by the Steamer Caledonia, 400 packages of the above plate.

☞ BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. ☜

As several instances have occurred where Miniatures taken at Professor Darling's Studio have been exhibited as the productions of others, all will be marked "DAGUERREOTYPE STUDIO."

☞ Darlings's Patent PHOTOMETERS for sale.

All communications (post paid) will receive prompt attention.

Any Editor who will give the above five or six insertions, shall be entitled to a PERFECT Daguerreotype Miniature. 5wis. july 31.

Select School in Medway Village.

THE FALL TERM of this School will commence on Monday, the 23d of August.

Tuition in common English branches	$3 00
Do. higher do. do.	$3 50
Do. Languages	$4 00

Board can be obtained in private families at a reasonable price. In justice to the people of the village, it should be said, that they have not only afforded the School a liberal patronage, but have also made laudable and successful efforts to render their families a welcome home to the student from abroad.

In addition to the branches usually pursued at such Schools, it is proposed to form a class of those designing to teach, for the purpose of affording aid in the art of teaching. Those wishing to learn music will here find the requisite accommodations.

Lectures may be expected weekly throughout the term. For further particulars, reference may be had to the following gentlemen: Rev D. Sanford; Luther Metcalf, Esq.; A. Browne; Dea. M. M. Fisher; Wm. H. Carey.

HARVEY ADAMS, A. B., Principal.

Medway Village, July 31, 1841. 3w.

Valuable Real Estate in Framingham

For Sale.

The "Tilton Estate" so called, pleasantly situated in the centre of Framingham Village is offered for sale. The house and out-buildings, which are of modern construction, were built a few years since by Homer Tilton, Esq., in a very thorough manner, and possess every convenience for a genteel residence.— The land (1 3-4 acres) is covered with fruit trees, most of which are in full bearing, and embrace a great variety of the choicest fruit.

The proximity of this Estate to the Rail-road depot in Framingham, being but fifteen minutes drive, and to and from which a line of coaches run, three times a day, renders it particularly desirable for the man of business. The above will be sold a bargain and immediate possession given, by applying to C. P. & W. P. Sanger, No. 175, Washington st., William Buckminster, Esq. Editor of the Cultivator, or Obed Winter, Esq., near the premises.

July 31. tf.

Bargains! Bargains!

SMITH & McQUAID,

335 WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE just received from the New York Auctions an assortment of **Seasonable Goods,** among which are the following, viz:—

Chine Fig'd and Plaid Mantles, prices from	$2 50 to 6 00
Real Mohair black Mantles, plain and embroidered,	4 00 to 5 50
Super quality and beautiful colors 6-4 Silk Shawls,	4 50
9-4 Figured Silk Shawls, very heavy Fringes,	6 00
9-4 black Silk Shawls, heavy Fringes,	6 00
9-4 plain black Indian do, " "	6 00
9-4 large cord Velour Ottoman Silk Shawls,	10 00
9-4 embroidered figure, 2 colors, do do	10 00
9 4 super super Chine Shawls,	12 00
8 4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,	5 00
10 4 black Filet Shawls,	4 00
6-4 Cashmere, beautiful colors, for 2nd mourning,	10 00
9-4 plain Cashmere Shawls, with Silk Fringes,	4 00 to 5 00
Embroidered and plain Mos. de Lain Shawl, various prices,	
Super super plain Satin Stripe Chally,	50 cts.
" " " black and blue black Mos. de Laine,	50 cts.
Super super Cashmere Moslinnes,	50 cts.
" " small plaid Mos de Lain, beautiful for childrens' dresses,	50 cts.
Printed do, various prices, from	20 to 62½ cts.
Super super plain boiled Poi de Soie, very light colors, best in Boston,	87½ cts.
Super super colored stripe Gro de Afrique,	$1 12½
Silks, various prices, from	37½ to 75 cts.
8-4 black Filet, for Shawls,	$1 00
Beautiful patterns Chally Hdkfs,	37½ cts.
Chine Silk Hdkfs, 75cts.; Twilled Silk do.	37½ cts.
Black and blue black Alepine, 62½; super do, 75c; super super,	$1 00
Super Printed Paris Lawns, colored ground,	33 cts.
Prime Chine and figured Parasols, whalebone frames,	$1 75

A variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold cheaper than at any other store in this city, at SMITH & McQUAID'S, No. 335 Washington, second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

A. S. JORDAN.

SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

No. 2, Milk, two doors from Washington street, Boston. Manufacturer of Combs and Pocket Books, Importer and Dealer in Fancy Goods and PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the **Tortoise Shell Work,** at the Fares, both of the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of **Wrought and Plain Combs,** of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands — Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.

Fancy Tortoise Shell Work — Fine Ivory Combs.

Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne.

Dr. Church's Tooth Powder; Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet Articles.

Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price.

Miniature Ivory's, and Settings.

Gold and Plated Lockets, for Miniature and Hair. Balm of America.

☞ **Combs made to Order or Repaired.** ☜

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

July 3d. tf.

E. Davis's Oxygenated Soap.

THE Improved **Oxygenated Soap** as a Cosmetic, and for Shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure Caustic Alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained, in its gaseous form, the name of Vital Air.

In external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of soap, it has a beneficial effect. It renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary to the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, etc., that has ever been offered to the public.

The above, together with a good assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soap, is for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms by A. G. Peck & Co., No. 57 Kilby and 51 Water streets, and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 90 Washington st., and Geo. H. Chapman, No. 70 State st., up stairs, and E. Davis, Manufacturer's Establishment, Cambridge, Mass.

July 3d. 6mo.

SIMMONS'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTH & CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, **Nos. 32 & 34 Ann St., opposite Merchants' Row, Boston.** It is well known that this is the CHEAPEST Establishment in the City to purchase any article in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Line, as every variety can be found, from a pair of Gloves to a superfine Dress or Frock Coat, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the most economical.

Rich Spring Goods---Just Received.

☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they can find every variety of READY-MADE ARTICLES, or can have them made to order. Vests and Pants, in urgent cases, half day's notice. Coats, one day.

It is supposed by many that a genteel Coat, Pants, or Vest, cannot be made in Ann St. I ask nothing to show my goods, or to measure and make up any garment, and if it does not suit the purchaser, and is not 20 per cent. less price than he can purchase the same elsewhere, he need not take it.

Coats, from $9 to 18, from super German, English and American Cloths. A superfine Dress Coat, made from twill'd cloth, at the very low price of $12.

1500 Vests, at prices from 75 cents to $3 50. A superior article at $1 75.

Thin Summer Pants, a splendid assortment of every description, from $1 to 3 50. On hand, 1000 pairs.

Thin Jackets, of this article I have a large assortment, prices varying from 62 cents to $1 25. 2000 on hand. Very superior Linen, white or brown, $1 25.

Thin Coats, a large variety, at prices varying from $2 to 5 50.

Pants, of Cashmere, Cloth, Doeskin, super Queen's and Prince Albert mixtures, &c., in price varying from $3 to 6 50.

Shirts, of different goods, fancy and plain cotton, from 50 cents to $1 25; the last named price are a superior article, with linen bosoms, collars and wristbands.

Shirt Bosoms, ruffled and plain, from 25 to 75c.

Stocks, plaid and plain, of satin and bombazine, some very superior, from 25 cents to $1.

Handkerchiefs, of every description, both Pocket and Neck, prices from 12 cents to $1.

Socks, of Cotton, knit Woollen, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, from 12½ to 37½ cents.

Also—**An endless variety of other Goods,** at much lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere in this city.

The reader will ask how I can sell less? I will inform them: 1st. My rent is one half the rent of a brick building, being wood. 2d. My business is all cash on delivery of the goods; therefore I am able to make quick terms at a small advance. 3d. I purchase my goods from first hands in Boston and New York markets, and get them from 10 to 15 per cent. less price than is usually paid. 4th I do not trust one-half of my sales, and make my other customers pay for the loss sustained in trusting.

☞ Articles ready-made are of superior Goods and good workmanship. Articles made to order, the customer can depend upon good work, as all my coats are made by journeymen. In all cases, if an article purchased does not suit in every respect, it can be returned.

☞ Ready-made Garments on lower floor—Cloth and Cutting Rooms up stairs.

ALL are invited to call, whether they purchase or not, especially purchasers buying to sell again.

☞ LONDON FASHIONS received monthly.

june12—9w G. W. SIMMONS.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets. Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester.

SYMONDS & WHEELER are also agents for **Jayne's Expectorant,** a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, **Asthma,** and all Pulmonary Affections.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which will effectually destroy Worms.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, &c. 6mo—june19

Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Woodland and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LEVI CHACE of Fall River, Mass., has been appointed my AGENT for the United States, for the sale of Rights, and the transaction of other business in relation to my **Franklin Fire Place Cooking Stove;** and the public are cautioned against purchasing, or transacting business with any other person as an Agent. Said Chace has the power to dispose of Rights for States and Counties, and is the only person who has such power. J. L. LOTHROP.

june12—tf

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Ploughs.

PROUTY & MEARS celebrated **Ploughs** are constantly for sale by the Subscriber at **Bigelow's Old Stand,** in Weston.

REPAIRING done at short notice.

☞ PLOUGHS WARRANTED GOOD.

WILLIAM F. GLEASON.

Weston, May 1, 1841. tf

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlæm, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE **Manufacturer's Insurance Company** with a capital of **$300,000,** all of which has been paid in, and invested according to law, continue to Insure Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, manufactories, Machinery, Goods, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property against loss or damage by fire.

—ALSO—

Vessels, Property, and Freight against the perils of the sea.

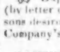
☞ Stockholders in incorporated and unincorporated Companies, and partners in trade, may have separate insurance on their Shares, or interest in such companies.

☞ Explanation of the terms and rates of premium (by letter or otherwise) will be communicated to persons desirous of obtaining such information, at the Company's Office, 59 State St., Boston.

G. W. CARTWRIGHT, President.

SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary. 6mo—may22

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

Desirable Real Estate.

FOR SALE, the **Farm** belonging to the Estate of the late Jotham Bush, situated in the centre of Boylston, 7 miles from Worcester, consisting of about 115 acres, much of it first rate land, in a highly cultivated and productive condition, mostly fenced with stone wall, and supplied with never failing water, with a good supply of engrafted fruit. The House is spacious, commodious, and in complete repair, with two wells of superior and durable water. The Barns are large and in good repair. To one who desires a pleasant country seat, together with a productive farm in a healthy town, this affords a fine opportunity. Also, the out lands, a mile distant, may be purchased with the homestead, if wished for, in part, or the whole, containing about 125 acres of choice intervale and timber land, situated by the Nashua river.

june19—tf JOTHAM BUSH.

Summer Shawls.

SMITH & McQUAID have just received a splendid assortment of Fashionable Summer Shawls, consisting of embroidered Moslin, Mohair plain and embroidered, thin Silk Shawls, a new style Ombra Net Shawls, the richest in this city, and a variety of other kinds; all of which will be sold at their usual cheap prices, at 335 Washington St., second door south of West St., Boston. tf—june19

Wanted.

TWO **Journeymen Wheelwrights.** Good recommendations will be required. Inquire of LEONARD DANIELS, Cambridge, Mass.

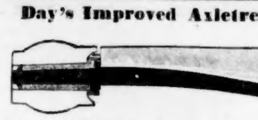
July 10th.—tf

Cash Paid for Wool.

AT THE WOOL STORE, near the Post Office, Worcester, by BOWEN & BEACH.

July 17. tf

Day's Improved Axletree.



N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved Axletrees** for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axletree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axletrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument

IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3 and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—eq6m

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2 inch dimensions.

Also, Tim and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of Jmos every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may8

Sea Elephant Oil.

6000 GALLONS of a very superior article, bleached, at 75 cents per gallon, warranted to burn as well as Oil usually sold from $1.00 to $1 25.

ALSO:—A prime article bleached Oil, at 50 cents per gallon, at retail. For sale by

CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER.

Corner of Hanover and Salem streets.

May 22. tf.

Carpet Warehouse.

CHARLES M. BRIGGS. No. 221 Washington St., opposite Franklin,) has constantly on hand a large assortment of **Carpeting,** of the following descriptions, viz: Brussels, three ply, super, fine, Painted and Straw Carpeting, Rugs, Bocking, &c., which he offers for sale as low as can be bought at any other Warehouse in the city. Those who wish to purchase the above named articles at wholesale or retail, are invited to call and examine before making their selection. tf. may13

Genuine Russian Kesan Soap.

THIS article, for Shaving or Washing, is superior to any other in use—as regards economy and quality. Gentlemen may depend on obtaining the genuine article at the lowest price, at wholesale and retail, by calling at 231 Washington St., (under Marlboro' Hotel. SYMONDS & WHEELER.

may15—tf

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for FAMILY use, and offer every article as low as it POSSIBLY can be afforded, adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges.

may8 KIMBALL & PHELPS.

Farming and Garden Tools.

SHOVELS, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Garden Trowels, Pruning Knives, Light Garden Hoes and Rakes, and the like implements in great variety, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St., Boston, nearly opposite Lamb Tavern.

may8—3mo HENRY E. LINCOLN.

Butcher's Stand---To Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and SLAUGHTER HOUSE, situated in the village of Stoughton. This is one of the best stands in the County of Norfolk, there being no butcher within several miles. The buildings are very convenient, and in good order. For further particulars apply to ELIJAH ATHERTON.

Stoughton, May 21, 1841. tf—may22

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞ **7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.** ☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &C.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The **Seeds are all** raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and **are** warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes.)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowels, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machine,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, *in addition* to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various *sizes,* from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical directions* for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.

SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Cornbarn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bed teads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—june19

Traders, Mechanics, & Housekeepers,

ARE invited to call and examine the newly imported stock of **Hardware Goods** now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St. POSITIVE BARGAINS will be given for CASH. Persons selecting Housekeeping goods will find it much for their advantage to call before purchasing. Nearly opposite the Lamb tavern. 3mo—may8

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than City prices. E. H. WARREN

Framingham, April 1, 1841. apr3—tf

Carpetings! Carpetings! Carpetings!

WOOL, Cotton, Hemp and Straw, of the latest and richest patterns, just received and for sale very cheap by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St.

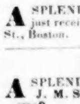
Boston, May 15, 1841.

Summer Cloths.

PLAID, Striped, Figured and Plain Gambroons, Linen and Cotton Goods of every description, as cheap as can be found in the city, by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St.

Boston, May 15, 1841. 3mo

Mole skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.

No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

Vestings.

A SPLENDID assortment of new style Vestings, just received by R. W. TRAIP, 39 Washington St., Boston. 3mo—may15

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington St.

may9

POETRY.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

HOPE.

If HOPE be dead—why seek to live?
For what besides has life to give?
Love, Life, and Youth, and Beauty, too,
If Hope be dead—say! what are you?

Love without Hope! It cannot be!
There is a vessel on yon sea
Becalmed and sailless as Despair,
And know—'tis helpless Love floats there.

Life without Hope! Oh, that is not
To live! but, day by day, to rot,
With feelings cold and passions dead;
To wander o'er the world, and tread
Upon its beauties; and to gaze,
Quite vacant, o'er its flowery maze:
Oh! think if this be Life? then say,
"Who lives when Hope has fled away?"

Youth without Hope! An endless night,
Trees which have felt the cold spring's blight,
The lightning's flashes, and the thunder's strife,
Yet pine away a weary life
Which *older* would have sunk and died
Beneath the stroke their *youth* defied—
But, curst with length of days, are left
To rail at Youth of Hope bereft.

And *Beauty*, too, when Hope is gone,
Has lost the ray in which it shone;
And, seen without this borrowed light,
Has lost the beam which made it bright.
Now what avail the silken hair,
The angel smile, the gentle air,
The beaming eye, and glance refined—
Faint semblance of that purer mind—
As gold dust, sparkling in the sun,
Points where the richer strata run?
Alas! they now but seem to be
Bestowed to mock at Misery.
They speak of days long, long gone by,
Then point to cold Reality,
And, with a death-like smile, they say,
"Oh! what are we when Hope's away?"

Then *Love*, *Life*, *Youth*, and *Beauty*, too,
When seen without Hope's brightening hue,
All sigh in MISERY'S saddest tone,
"Why seek to live when Hope be gone?"

Travels in Central America.

John L. Stephens, Esq., was entrusted in 1839, by the President, with a special Mission to Central America. He sailed from New York in October, and arrived at Balize without accident. Since his return he has published two large volumes of his travels in which are some interesting accounts of his discoveries.

We shall endeavor to select some of the most interesting details for the gratification of our readers, for this and for some future numbers of the Cultivator.

"Being trusted by the President with a Special Confidential Mission to Central America, on Wednesday, the 3d of October, 1839, I embarked on board the British brig Mary Ann, Hampton, master, for the Bay of Honduras. The brig was laying in the North River, with her anchor apeak and her sails loose, and in a few minutes, in company with a large whaling ship bound for the Pacific, we were under way. It was before seven o'clock in the morning, the streets and wharves were still, the Battery was desolate; and, at the moment of leaving it on a voyage of uncertain duration, seemed more beautiful than I had ever known it before.

Opposite the Quarantine Ground, a few friends who had accompanied me on board left me; in an hour the pilot followed; at dusk the dark outline of the highlands of Neversink was barely visible, and the next morning we were fairly at sea.

My only fellow-passenger was Mr. Catherwood, an experienced traveller and personal friend, who had passed more than ten years of his life in diligently studying the antiquities of the Old World; and whom, as one familiar with the remains of ancient architectural greatness, I engaged, immediately on receiving my appointment, to accompany me in exploring the ruins of Central America.

Hurried on by a strong northeaster, on the ninth we were within the region of the trade-winds, on the tenth within the tropics, and on the eleventh, with the thermometer at 80°, but a refreshing breeze, we were moving gently between Cuba and St. Domingo, with both in full sight. For the rest, after eighteen days of boisterous weather drenched with tropical rains, on the twenty-ninth we were driven inside the Lighthouse reef, and, avoiding altogether the regular pilot-ground, at midnight reached St. George's Bay, about 20 miles from Balize. A large brig, loaded with mahogany, was lying at anchor, with a pilot on board, waiting for favorable weather to put to sea. The pilot had with him his son, a lad about sixteen, reared on the water, whom Capt. Hampton knew, and determined to take on board.

It was full moonlight when the boy mounted the deck and gave us the pilot's welcome. I could not distinguish his features, but I could see that he was not white; and his voice was as soft as a woman's. He took his place at the wheel, and, loaded the brig with canvass, told us of the severe gales on the coast, of the fears entertained for our safety, of disasters and shipwrecks, and of a pilot who, on a night which we well remembered, had driven his vessel over a sunken reef.

At seven o'clock the next morning we saw Balize, appearing, if there be no sin in comparing it with cities consecrated by time and venerable associations, like Venice and Alexandria, to rise out of the water. A range of white houses extended a mile along the shore, terminated at one end by the government House, and at the other by the barracks, and intersected by the river Balize, the bridge across which formed a picturesque object; while the fort on a little island at the mouth of the river, the spire of a Gothic church behind the Government House, and groves of cocoanut-trees, which at that distance reminded us of the palm-trees of Egypt, gave it an appearance of actual beauty. Four ships, three brigs, sundry schooners, bungoes, canoes, and a steamboat, were riding at anchor in the harbor; alongside the vessels were rafts of mahogany; far out, a negro was paddling a log of the same costly timber; and the government dory which boarded us when we came to anchor was made of the trunk of a mahogany tree.

We landed in front of the warehouse of Mr. Coffin, the consignee of the vessel. There was no hotel in the place, but Mr. Coffin undertook to conduct us to a lady who, he thought, could accommodate us with lodgings.

The heavy rain from which we had suffered at sea had reached Balize. The streets were flooded, and in places there were large puddles, which it was difficult to cross. At the extreme end of the principal street we met the "*lady*," Miss ——, a mulatto woman, who could only give us board. Mr. Coffin kindly offered the use of an unoccupied house on the other side of the river to sleep in, and we returned.

By this time I had twice passed the whole length of the principal street, and the town seemed in the entire possession of blacks. The bridge, the market-place, the streets and stores were thronged with them, and I might have fancied myself in the capital of a negro republic. They were a fine looking race, tall, straight, and athletic, with skins black, smooth, and glossy as velvet, and well dressed, the men in white cotton shirts and trowsers, with straw hats, and the women in white frocks with short sleeves and broad red borders, and adorned with large red earrings and necklaces; and I could not help remarking that the frock was their only article of dress, and that it was the fashion of these sable ladies to drop this considerably from off the right shoulder, and to carry the skirt in the left hand, and raise it to any height necessary for crossing puddles.

On my way back I stopped at the house of a merchant, whom I found at what is called a second breakfast. The gentleman sat on one side of the table and his lady on the other. At the head was a British Officer, and opposite him a mulatto; on his left was another officer, and opposite him also a mulatto. By chance a place was made for me between the two coloured gentlemen. Some of my countrymen, perhaps, would have hesitated about taking it, but I did not; both were well dressed, well educated, and polite. They talked of their mahogany works, of England, hunting, horses, ladies, and wine; and before I had been an hour in Balize I learned that the great work of practical amalgamation, the subject of so much angry controversy at home, had been going on quietly for generations; that color was considered mere matter of taste; and that some of the most respectable inhabitants had black wives and mongrel children, whom they educated with as much care, and made money for with as much zeal, as if their skins were perfectly white.

I hardly knew whether to be shocked or amused at this condition of society; and in the mean time, joined Mr. Catherwood, to visit the house offered by Mr. Coffin. It was situated on the opposite side of the river, and the road to it was ankle deep in mud. At the gate was a large puddle, which we cleared by a jump; the house was built on piles about two feet high, and underneath was water nearly a foot deep. We ascended on a plank to the sill of the door, and entered a large room occupying the whole of the first floor, and perfectly empty. The upper story was tenanted by a family of negroes; in the yard was a house swarming with negroes; and all over, in the yard and in front, were picturesque groups of little negroes of both sexes, and naked as they were born. We directed the room to be swept and our luggage brought there; and, as we left the house, we remembered Capt. Hampton's description before our arrival, and felt the point of his concluding remark, that Balize was the last place made.

We returned; and, while longing for the comfort of a good hotel, received through Mr. Goff, the consul of the U. States, an invitation from his excellency, Col. M'Donald, to the Government House, and information that he would send the government dory to the brig for luggage. As this was the first appointment I had ever held from government, and I was not sure of ever holding another, I determined to make the most of it, and accepted at once his excellency's invitation.

There was a steamboat for Yzabal, the port of Guatimala, lying at Balize; and, on my way to the Government House, I called upon Senor Comyano, the agent, who told me that she was to go up the next day; but added with great courtesy, that, if I wished it, he would detain her a few days for my convenience. Used to submitting to the despotic regulations of steamboat agents at home, this seemed a higher honor than the invitation of his excellency; but, not wishing to push my fortune too far, I asked a delay of one day only.

The Government house stands in a handsome situation at the extreme end of the town, with a lawn extending to the water, and ornamented with cocoanut trees. Col. M'Donald, a veteran six feet high, and one of the most military-looking men I ever saw, received me at the gate. In an hour the dory arrived with our luggage, and at five o'clock we sat down to dinner. We had at table Mr. Newport, chaplain, and for fifteen years parish clergymen at Balize; Mr. Walker, secretary of the government, and holding, besides, such a list of offices as would make the greatest pluralist among us feel insignificant; and several other gentlemen of Balize, office-holders, civil and military, in whose agreeable society we sat till eleven o'clock."

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

FRIDAY, July 30. The *Senate* to-day, *passed* the *Home Squadron Bill*. Thus another and not the least important objects of the session is achieved.

The bill to renew the charters of the six Banks of the District of Columbia was again taken up, and debated. The modification proposed by Mr. Berrien was agreed to. So the Banks are to be inhibited from paying any notes but those of specie paying banks, after the 4th of March next, by which time Mr. Berrien said the Fiscal Bank of the United States would be in operation. The Bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the *House*, the Revenue Bill passed to a third reading. The supposition that the bill was in danger was without foundation. Two Southern or Western Whigs went against it. It was the apprehension of the want of money for the current expenses of the Government that carried it through.

The Revenue Bill.

Mr. Wise said he had yielded the floor yesterday with the expectation that the time for the consideration of this question would be extended, but he had been deceived. He said he should now proceed to occupy his hour, and he begged the chairman, if at its expiration, he was in the midst of a climax, to let him finish it, not cut him off in the middle of his afflatus, but let him die decently. He was in opposition to the bill because he said it violated the Compromise Act which provided that the tariff should not be interfered with until 30th June, 1840, and went on to give his objections in detail.

Mr. Fillmore then took the floor, and occupied the short time that remained, in defending the various clauses of his bill, and maintaining the necessity there existed for raising more revenue to meet the necessary expenses of the Government.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments of the bill without debate.

SATURDAY, July 31. The *Senate* did not sit to-day.

In the *House*, reports were called from Committees, and Mr. Morrow, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending the time for issuing Military Land warrants, to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army to 1845 which was read a third time and passed.

Steam Packets.

Mr. King called up his resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the expediency of establishing lines of armed mail steamers, and for other purposes, on which he moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The resolution was then adopted.

Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Barnard then moved that the business on the Speaker's table be taken up, and the first business was the Bankrupt Bill from the Senate, which was read twice.

Mr. Sprague moved that the bill be laid upon the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and the same was rejected. **Yeas 91, nays 123.**

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed.

Revenue Bill Passed.

The third reading of the engrossed bill on duties and drawbacks having been gone through,

Mr. Proffit rose and complained that the bill had been forced through the House with indecent haste, and gentlemen on this floor had been deprived of an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the provisions which were incorporated in this important bill.

Mr. Stanley rose in reply to the gentleman from Indiana, and said he was willing to take his share of the responsibility of having aided in passing this bill, and said he looked forward to the time when the proudest inscription on his tomb stone would be that he was a member of this reform Congress, and concluded with moving the previous question, which was seconded, ayes 119, noes, 94.

On the final passage of the bill the yeas and nays were ordered, and it passed the House by the following vote: yeas 116, nays 107.

SUICIDE. A man named James Newell who keeps a bar-room in Causeway st., jumped from a third story window in the room of his boarding house in Leverett street, upon the pavement, and injured himself so badly that he died in half an hour. He is supposed to have been insane. The person who slept in the room with him says he was uneasy and bewildered before he committed the deed.

We understand that Newell had amassed considerable money, and that he has a family somewhere in New-Hampshire.

ANOTHER DESERTER DROWNED. Last night, R. D. Ferrie, formerly a sergeant in the 3rd Batt. Indiana Militia, but recently reduced to the ranks in consequence of misconduct, was drowned in attempting to desert to the Yankee side, by the upsetting of the small boat in which he, with four others, attempted to cross the river. One man effected his escape. The other three were picked up by a schooner, and delivered to the guard.—Niagara Chronicle.

The Trenton State Gazette states that the Mormons have two societies in Monmouth county; one at Horner's town, and the other at Tom's river. About 100 belong to the former, and seventy or eighty to the latter. They have also meetings regularly, once a week at New Egypt, besides occasional meetings at other places.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The Royal Mail Steamer Acadia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived in Boston early on Monday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices from that city to the 20th of July, six days later than were received in N. York by the steam ship Great Western. The intelligence is not remarkably interesting or important.

The Acadia brings 79 passengers.

The Columbia steamer, hence, 1st ult, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th, in thirteen and a half days.

The Acadia spoke the Caledonia, hence, at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening.

The British Association commenced its sittings on Thursday, the 20th July, and will continue until the 4th of August.

FRANCE. The new treaty signed by the Five Powers, for the pacification of the East, is condemned by the French opposition journals. They are displeased at a return to reason on the part of the part of the French Cabinet. The troubles in Toulouse do not yet appear to be appeased. Should the disaffected extend to the French capital more blood than wine would flow during the celebration of the 'three glorious days." The king is greatly apprehensive of an *emeute* in Paris before the fortifications are finished. When the walls are up the guns of the fortress will treat discontented mobs to a *charivari*, which will soon quiet the most noisy among them.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 10th contradicts the report of the intended marriage of the Princess Clementine with a Prince of the House of Coburg. The Moniteur of Sunday, published the law of Budget of 1842, in which the expenditures are fixed at 1,276,338,076 francs, and the receipts are valued at 1,160,683,143 francs. The same official journal contains another law appropriating 75,000,000 francs to the execution of extraordinary works in 1842, to be taken from the proceeds of the projected loan of 450,000,000 francs. The appointment of M. Mahul, a personage long unpopular, to the Perfecture of Upper Garonne, led to an unpleasant emeute at Toulouse on the 7th.

At Paris, and throughout the centre of France, palpable shocks of earthquake, and some strange meteorological phenomena, have occurred, of which we have given a more detailed account elsewhere. At Orleans, Bourges, Nevers, and Tours, the oscillations of the earth's surface were so violent on the nights of Sunday the 4th ult., and the following day, that the people rushed into the streets and open places, fearing their houses would fall upon their heads. A noise was heard as of heavy waggons rolling over distant pavement. The motion of the first shocks was distinctly East and West, and of the last North and South. A ravaging whirlwind passed over Orleans on Sunday at eight in the evening.

PORTUGAL. Letters from Portugal are dated July 5th. By the Andorinha war-cutter, which arrived at London on the 2d from the island of Terceira, touching at St. Michael's, we learn, that owing to successive severe shocks of an earthquake which commenced on the 12th of June, and continued up to the departure of the vessel on the 24th, nearly the whole of the villa de Praya, in the former island had been destroyed. Upwards of 500 houses and habitations had been shaken down. Fortunately, however, from the warning which preceded the visitation, the inhabitants without exception were enabled to save their lives by flight to the mountains and city of Angra. A subscription, by the example of the corporation of the capital, was being raised for their immediate relief. The Don Joao the First corvette was to leave St. Michael's on the 26th of June, with the sum of eight contos de reis, (£1840 sterling,) to be distributed among the sufferers; and a vessel was also being laden with maize, to proceed hither on the same charitable errand.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Zurich papers state that the eastern part of that canton and nearly the whole of Saint Gall have been recently devastated by a severe storm. In parts the crops and vegetation were entirely destroyed, large trees were uprooted, beams swept away, and houses so much damaged as to render uninhabitable.

In Tipperary riots have arisen, and collisions with the police fatal. At Bansha one man was shot dead and nine badly wounded.

The Baron de Brabante, the French ambassador at St. Petersburgh, is said to be engaged in writing a history of the parliament of Paris.

Russia is showing great activity in her arsenals. Several war-steamers are building of large size.

The Echo du Nord states the extraordinary fact that a woman of the Commune of Berlaimont in that department, has been "twice delivered of twins within the last eight months and a half!"

The Texas Centinel states that in various skirmishes and surprises which have occurred recently on the Western frontier of that country, 47 Americans have been killed, and also 12 Mexicans who were associated with them. The Mexicans had a force of about 900 men.

A man in Baltimore thought he would sleep on the roof of a shed, during one of the late very warm nights; before morning he rolled from the eaves to the pavement, a distance of thirty feet, and injured himself so badly that his life is despaired of.

Mr. Henry Evans, of New Bedford, has invented a machine for the manufacture of cordage. Ten of them may be operated in a room, twenty-five feet by forty, and will produce six thousand fathoms of rope per hour.

Extract from the rough notes of a Traveller.

Vicksburg is a flourishing place on the right bank of the Mississippi, and is built upon one of the bluffs, so seldom seen on that river below the mouth of the Ohio. The landing at Vicksburg is a complete mud pile in wet weather. Nearly all the stores and houses are built of brick, and are substantial and well built. It is a great business place, large quantities of merchandise being landed there from steamboats, and great quantities of Cotton shipped from there to New Orleans. Vessels are towed up as high as this by steam, being 420 miles from New Orleans.

From Vicksburg to the mouth of the Ohio, the banks of the Mississippi are skirted with forests of the largest timber in the world; the giant sycamore, gum, oak, ash, sweet baby, and cotton wood. This latter is the same as the bass wood of the lakes, and is used with ash for steam boat fuel. It is of quick growth, soft and easy to cut, and when dry burns very quickly. It is usually sold for a dollar a cord less than ash wood.

The wood yards are established along the banks of the Mississippi, at an average distance of ten miles apart. The choppers make in some places, small settlements, clearing up corn patches, and building a few log houses.

The river is rapid and very turbid; the banks constantly caving in on one side, and filling up on the other. A man may be in possession of a good plantation on the bank, and in a few years it may be all washed away, while his neighbor opposite will have a proportionate increase of his estate. Perhaps in a few years more the land of the latter will be washed away again.

Once in seven or eight years the river overflows its banks, as far as the Highlands, 30 to 50 miles in width. At such times there is a deposit of some inches of the earthy substances brought down by the current. The marks of every overflow for years may be seen, the deposits of the different years showing a different color. [Traveller.

Murders in New London.

A supporter of the license laws named Atwell Tucker, a laborer in the employment of Dr. Noyes, of Lyme, Conn., purchased at a store a quantity of rum and some powder and shot. In the course of the day he had a quarrel with Dr. N., and beat him with a club. A writ was obtained and placed in the hands of an officer, for the purpose of arresting him. A short distance from the village the officer saw Tucker in a field near the road. He alighted from his wagon and proceeded towards the culprit, who fired and shot him through the abdomen, inflicting a wound so serious that he lived but about fifteen minutes. He has left a wife and five children who were entirely dependent upon him. The murderer fled to a forest, and a party which pursued, hearing a gun, were led to a place where they found his dead body. He had shot himself through the head.

A Capital Hit.

A gentleman in this city, yesterday met a friend who had been passing some time in Texas, and had just returned.—Some conversation ensued upon the country and the people, &c. The gentleman from Texas remarked that the people were generally a very curious set of beings, and among other things, told the following anecdote. Not long since a person there killed a fellow citizen in cold blood. He went immediately to a lawyer to consult him as to what course he should pursue, to escape punishment. The lawyer, after patiently listening to his case, gravely advised him *to run away*.

"Run away?" enquired the client, manifesting great astonishment.

"Yes, tis your only safe course."

"Run away?" again exclaimed the murderer, "Good Heavens! *am I not in Texas already?*"

Murder at Lyme, Ct.

We learn from the Hartford Times that Sylvanus H. Huntley, a constable of Lyme, Ct., was murdered by a man named Atwell Tucker, in that town, on Tuesday evening, 27th ult. Huntley attempted to arrest Tucker for threatening to kill another person, when he was shot by the latter with a gun loaded with buck shot—the charge entering his bowels.—He survived only about fifteen minutes. The murderer immediately fled to the woods and has not been taken. He is described as being about five feet six inches high, with sandy hair and complexion, scars on his neck, his lips just wounded, his right hand disfigured, being bent inwards in consequence of a cut on his wrist, which he received five or six years since in attempting to rob a man, and has a large scar on his wrist. The inhabitants of Lyme have offered a reward of $50 for his apprehension.

Mexico.

Accounts from Tampico, received at New Orleans on the 17th inst., say that new troubles had sprung up in that part of Mexico, arising from the discontents of the people under the rule of Bustamente and the central government. Several incipient insurrections had been discovered, and prevented. It was rumored, also, that strong disaffection existed in the city of Mexico. Santa Anna is said to have been appointed military commandant of Vera Cruz.

The troops sent by the central government to bring back Tobasco to its allegiance were routed with great loss by the federal troops under Don Francisco Seretmanat, near the town of Huimanguillo. Tobasco has allied itself with the state of Yucatan.

The New Orleans Picayune says if a man is thrown in the river, by order of Judge *Lynch*, he might be *bailed* out, unless he should happen to kick the *bucket*.

Capture of a Slaver.

Latest accounts from Rio ... West Indies, state that great ... had been experienced at that port, ... arrival of a slaver, a Portuguese brig, called the Deuas Feverein, ... tured off the Brazilian coast, on the ... February last, by her Majesty's ... Fawn, after a chase of eight hours.

On the 19th of February, 1841, ... 30, long. 40, west, Cacupos, on the ... of Brazil about 18 miles, observed a brig standing in for the land, altered course so as to cut her off if possible. On approaching, she appeared not to have the least idea of our being a man-of-war—allowed her to close within ... our 32 pounder—fired a gun ... and another as quick as possible ... she then up with her helm, attempting to run, but appeared in great confusion.

We continued to throw the shot ahead, and astern of her, without ... tion of striking, as we were positive of slaves being on board; after a short ... she was increasing her distance; ... Foote then determined to put a shot into the hull, but with great regret, ... count of the unfortunate beings on board. Shots were then thrown close under her stern twice—a third was about to be ... when we observed her round to. In 20 minutes we came up and boarded. The slaves were all below with the hatches on; on turning them up, a scene presented itself, enough to sicken the heart of a Portuguese.

The living, the dying, and the dead huddled together in one mass. Some unfortunates in the most disgusting state of small pox, in the confluent state ... from head to foot, distressingly ... ophthalmia, a few perfectly blind, ... living skeletons, with difficulty crawling from below, unable to bear the weight of their miserable bodies. Mothers with young infants hanging at their breasts, unable to give them a drop of nourishment. How they had brought them thus ... peared astonishing, all were ... naked. Their limbs were excoriated from lying on the hard plank for so long a period. On going below, the stench was insupportable. How beings could breathe such an atmosphere and live, ... incredible. Several were under ... which was called the deck, dying ... dead.

We proceeded to Rio Janeiro with the prize. On the passage we lost ... in the harbor, twelve from small pox and debility—a number also died on board the recovery ship "Crescent." After ... ing the hold, and fumigating the brig, it was determined by Mr. Ousley, the ... Minister, to send the brig with a ... her cargo, for adjudication, to the ... Colony, under the command of Mr. Johnson, mate of the Fawn. We ... on the 16th of March with 180 well ... ied with medicines and directions ... manner to use them. Tapioca and ... juice were also provided.

Notwithstanding all the care that the crew could bestow upon them, ... fortunately lost 20 chiefly from the ... and general debility. This unfortunate brig left Bahia forte, on the coast of ... guela with 510 negroes! and 13 ... after, on her capture, she had but ...

Discovery of a Fearful ...

We learn from the N. Orleans B... July 23, that early the previous ... the Bayou Sara steam packet C... Capt. Laurent arrived at the levee, ... ing intelligence of an astounding ch... ter. It appears that the whole of the ... idents bordering on the river, have, ... probability, been rescued from a ... massacre, through the providential timely detection of a servile plot. ... the information we have obtained would seem that on the night of Ju... the overseer of the plantation of R... Barrow, Esq. in W. Feliciana, was ... his accustomed round among the ... quarters, when he heard a conve... in one of the huts between a num... negroes, the import of which induced ... immediately to pause and listen.

He overheard that the negroes ... estate in conjunction with those ... different plantations situated along ... er as far as Natchez, had conspired ... gether and were to rise in insurrection ... the 1st of Aug. and that a general ... cre of the whites was to follow. The ... seer withdrew, and the next morning ... his information before the authorities ... Bayou Sara. A proper force was ... ly despatched to several plantations ... some forty or fifty slaves were arrested. These were supposed to be ringleaders. We further understand that on the ... hension of the blacks several of them ... untarily confessed their guilt. At the ... of the departure of the *Clipper* the ... est consternation prevailed in Bayou ... and the neighborhood, and the inhabitants were armed and maintained a ... watch. The negroes were to be tried ... Wednesday, and it was believed ... short shift and a speedy doom would be awarded to the guilty. In addition ... intelligence, we find in Monday's ... some statements corroborating the ... A considerable number of slaves, says the journal, fled to the swamps and ra... soon as they heard of the arrest ... leaders. Many slaves among the ... tions in the neighborhood of Wo... (Miss.) had been apprehended. The ... rier publishes the following letter from a respectable inhabitant, dated:—

POINT COUPEE, July 19. The ... on the other side of the river, say B... Sara, and environs, have had a re... conspiracy. It was to have taken ... some days since, but owing to the ... of the leader, it was postponed. Last ... was to have been their final meeting ... then was to have commenced the mas... but fortunately some of the confederate slaves informed their masters.

P. S. It appears to have been a regular organized conspiracy from this pl... Natchez, (nearly 150 miles of coast ... leaders are white men, and one is now in jail at St. Francisville, and will, no doubt, be executed.